the New York Public is

becoming more familiar

with the free atmosphere

Art Room, Basement-Mar-

Jewelry Store, First Floor-

French Store, Second Floor

Moorish Room, Third Floor

Furnished Apartments,

Fourth Floor—Housefurnishing

Provisional Gallery, Fifth

Child's Wonderland, Fifth

Dress Goods. whole business world

is upset. Here to-day is a great line

of fall and winter dress stuffs, with

the prices marked down far below the

profit point. And why? Is anything

Yes. Not the goods; the styles are

right, the stuffs are right-but the

season is wrong. Warm weather has

stayed too long, and so prices are cut

Now \$1, from \$1.50-Silk-and-

wool matelasse, four colorings. Now \$1.25, from \$2—Scotch Ban-

nockburn suitings, in mixtures of brown,

Now \$1, from \$1.75—Fancy Boucle

Now \$1.25, from \$2-French sail

Now \$1.50, from \$2.50—Fancy Bourette plaid cheviot, in four color

Now \$1.50, from \$2.25-Checked

and mixed Scotch cheviots in mixtures of

Now \$1.50, from \$2.50-Camel's-

hair Zebeline in combinations of golf red, olive and black; golf brown, gendarme and

Dress Goods. maker's; and to-day's

Right in the face of the advance in

woolen goods, here are some of the

latest and best of the season's black

stuffs, including the stylish rough-

faced materials that are in such high

favor, offered not merely at the old

prices, but at less than the old prices.

Note how our figures compare with

Mohair Boucle-Striped Cheviot at 50c.

42 in. To-day's regular price 85c. a yard.

49 in. To-day's regular price 85c. a yard.

Black French Boucle Cheviot at 75c.

44 in. To-day's regular price \$1.25.

48 in. To-day's regular price \$1.25.

50 in. To-day's regular price \$1.50.

52 in. To-day's regular price \$1.75.

Black Matelasse Cheviot at \$1.25.

46 in. To-day's regular price \$2.

Black Boucle Sanglier at \$1.50.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Fancy Black Diagonal Cheviot at \$1.

French Camel's-hair Zebeline at \$1.

Open canvas weave, 46 in. To-day's reg-

French Camel's-hair Zebeline at \$1.50.

Close weave, 47 in. To-day's regular

Loose open weave, 46 in. To-day's regu-

Black Camel's-hair at 75c.

Black Boucle Cheviot at \$1.

ular price \$1.50.

price \$2.50.

16 designs, 38 in. To-day's regular price

Black Satin Prunella Cloth at 60c.

Black Jacquard Armures at 50c.

to-day's regular prices.

ALL price-rules have

exceptions at Wana-

green, blue, brown and tans.

diagonal suitings, in five color combina-

cloth cheviot, in green, brown and

WHEN Jack Frost is

behind time, the

Floor—Toys of the World.

Floor-Modern Pictures, rich

bles and Pottery.

A Cabinet of Onyx.

Paris Lingerie.

suggestions.

collection.

Colored

in this fashion:-

blue and green.

navy blue.

Rotunda.

Black

wrong?

-Barbaric Textile Art.

## TOPICS OF THE THEATRE.

VICIOUS FOES OF THE STAGE, AND OTHERS ONLY FOOLISH.

The Move in Reading Against Indecent Performances-An "Angel's" Wines Bendy to American Citizen".-Mr. Meith on Vaudeville.

The vigorous action by the authorities of Reading against an indecent theatrical show should delight every true friend of the stage on either side of the footlights. Companies of shameless men and unfortunate women travel through the land, ambiazoning their victous exploits in pictures on the public walls, where no eyes can escape them, thus increasing that prejudice against actors which is generally giving place to esteem, and inviting people of care-less judgment to witness nasty performances. These brazen burlesquers sometimes get into the cheap vaudeville houses of the Bowery and Eighth avenue, but New York is not affronted in that way to anything like the extent that most other cities suffer. Theat-Pical managers, authors, and actors engaged in worthy work may well laugh at the attacks of those pretentious idiots and dishonest adventurers who, in the guise of reformers, make comic onslaughts from the outside of a profession which they are unable to get profitably into. Such futile undertakings as the dead Theatre of Arts and Letters and the not yet alive Criterion Independent Theatre do no harm to anything except the wallets of their deluded nders. But the meretricious showman is a stalwart and very injurious enemy of both art and business in the drama, and the real friends of the theatre in its best estate should like to put him into jail.

What is known in the parlance of the Rialto as the "angel" usually comes out of a theatrical venture with singed wings. In the case of the Criterion Independent Theatre the "angel" is understood to be a Western woman, and her risk is said to be limited to \$6,000, which amount of money she may or may not be willing to throw away in an effort to "elevate" a stage which really isn't very low. But that sum will which really isn't very low. But that sum will mot go far in such an enterprise, and actors who are invited to take engagements will desire to know how much of the fund will get natthe hands of several of the men who have attached themselves to it. The first matinée performance will be devoted to an Ibsen drama not yet performed here, and that choice of material which has been rejected by the regular theatrical managers, on account of its shocking indecencies, is defensible on the grounds that it is the work of a genius, that it possesses artistic merit to atone for its repulsiveness, and that there is an interest for experts in its realism. While the production of an Ibsen play would be foolish and futile as an appeal to people with healthy minds desirous enly of wholesome recreation at the theatre, t is quite within the proper purpose of an "independent" theatre. A single representation of such a piece will be a gratification of curiosity to the few, while not desired by the many nor beneficial to them. But, if the "angel's" \$6,000 are not exhausted by operators Meltzer and Pollard before that time, the second bill is to be made up of translations by the same hand that turned "Rodion the Student," "L'Arlesienne" and "The Wife of Scarli" from German, French and Italian successes into English flascos. It will be then that the burning of the final feathers on the wings of the plucked "angel" will be smelt.

Benjamin F. Keith owner of the Union Square not go far in such an enterprise, and actors who

Benjamin F. Keith, owner of the Union Square and theatres in Providence and Boston, is back from a long tour in the Old World. "I visited a great many places of amusement in the course of my travels," he said yesterday, "and found to my surprise that the so-called legitimate theatres were not especially prosperous, while those in which vaudeville entertainments were given enjoyed a good share of public support. The music halis throughout Europe, as well as in England, were generally thriving. The quality of the variety entertainments on the Continent was not nearly so meritorious as the average with us in America, but in London excellent bills are presented-perhaps the strongest to be found anywhere. The character of the larger music halls there has improved very much over what was true of them some years ago. I think that the reform is due, in part at least, to the carnest agitation by Mrs. Chant and others, who exposed and assailed certain evils in those resorts vigorously. This change was noticeable particularly at the London Empire. In my opinion, the vaudeville lausiness in America, large as it is now, is yet in its infancy. I a tendencies are in a wholesome direction in the main, and it commands, when clean as well as diverting, the support of the best people everywhere. After all, you know, the widest as d most trustworthy patrons of the theatre are the respectable folks, who don't like immorality in the form of amusement, and who are appreciative of decency on the stage, alike in either dignity or frivolity." Mr. Keith said that he contemplated the addition of an aquarium and a zological garden to his Boston theatre, and has studied such institutions in Europe for that purpose. some years ago. I think that the reform is due,

American Citizen" an element rare enough now adays to be nearly a novelty. She has placed her hero after the first act in a foreign coun try, and in contrast with the customs of a so ety wholly different to his own. Comedies international life have not been frequent dithin recent years. Bronson Howard wrote in "Aristocracy" the last serious play on the subject, and Sardou's perfunctory "Americans Abroad" finished up the list of the comedies But more of them are likely to come in the fu ture, and the value of this element is very plainly shown in Mrs. Ryley's latest play There the foreign scenes are merely farcical but the suggestion of the interest that would come from a more serious or even a somewhat satirical treatment of the same incidents is strong. But Mrs. Ryley is rarely satirical, and while her humor is certain, it is always

Mr. Goodwin's personality was never more appropriately shown or, maybe, disguised, than it is in "An American Citizen," and while Beresford Cruger has many of the qualities Bereaford Cruger has many of the qualities which might readily make the type vulgar, that has been so carefully avoided that in this play Mr. Goodwin is gaining a popularity here which almost equals the esteem felt for him by Western audiences. If Bereaford Cruger had been only a very little different, this would never have happened. Mr. Goodwin has a manner not exactly refined or distinguished. Neither of these qualities was especially necessary to the hero of "An American Citizen," who might well have been wide awake, active, rather uncultivated, and not have damaged the effect of the play. But if he had been vulgar, the public would never have turned again to Mr. Goodwin. Luckly, Mrs. Hyley drew the character in such a way that this element was never once allowed to appear conspicuously. And with Mr. Goodwin playing before an American audience this was not an easy task. With all her cloverness—and "An American Citizen" has more coherency, form, and reasonableness than any of her plays, including "Christopher, Jr."—Mrs. Ryley has a curious knack of doing exactly the wrong thing in a very exasperating way. Why, in the present play, the comic old maid should be compelled to marry a commercial villain nobody knows. The old woman had done nothing to deserve such a fate. The same characteristic was noticed in "A Coat of Many Colors," where the mother of the young girl in the play was about to marry the hero's father, and she was an entirely unexcused woman, who deserted her husband for no other reason than because she which might readily make the type vulgar, that mother of the young girl in the play was about to marry the hero's father, and she was an entirely unexcused woman, who deserted her husband for no other reason than because she wanted to. Such curious perversities of fancy appear in nearly all of Mrs. Ryley's plays in one form or another. They are never essential to the story, and rather complicate situations that would otherwise be simpler. There is so much cleverness in her work and so much steady progress to be seen in it that these elements may uitimately disappear entirely. They ought to.

They are hard to explain—almost as difficult as that joke in the last act which dates from the dawn of negro ministrelys in this country. Mr. Goodwin stands by the fire and dolorously says that two persons whom he names have gone out. Then he turns to warm his hands, and seeing that none is there, says, "And the spectators laugh. But that is a mighty poor excuse for such a stale joke.

Bir Henry Irving recently delivered a lecture in England in which he referred to the actor's attitude toward the critic, and he told one story of an American experience which was as exceptional as any of the anecdotes which Englishmen used to carry home with them. It belongs, indeed, to that period of American history when buffaloes were supposed to be native in Central Park. Sir Henry said:

In fact, I may say that all artists have something in sommon with the press, for we are all individual workers, and whatever we do, good or bad, must al-ways be tinged with the color of our own lives. Again, gentlemen, your craft is such a sympathetic one that members of mine are accustomed to look among its ranks for brothers in feeling and understanding. For myself it has been my good fortune to meet. in all parts of the world where I have been, sething but good fellowship and kindness from the

gentlemen of the press. As an instance of this jour-nalistic good fellowship I may tell you had the mis-fortune to be interviewed on the Canadian frontier by a newspaper man who united two functions not always found, I am told, among the gentlemen of the Fourth Estate. He was not only the journalist of a now flourishing city, but he was also a local banker. He had avidently. He had evidently got a very interesting interview from me—probably he had led me into some terrible hole which took me all my time in America to get out of—for at the conclusion of our interview he said his bank was entirely at my disposal for either cash

or credit. I suppose there have been times in my life when I should have availed myself of that offe out I certainly thought that it was a truly honorable and journalistic spirit. But wherever I have been I have experienced the most kindly evidence of the power and sympathy of the press. Your ranks have nearly always shown to me—when they found good reason for it—a keen, observant, tolerant, and sympathetic interest in one's work, ready to receive and benealt by new ideas, and I have always found them generous in expressions of approval. If these things cannot make your craft and its members loved by mine, I don't know what things can count in this very mixed world of ours.

mine, I don't know what things can count in this very mixed wor,d of ours.

Sir Henry concluded with an answer to W. S. Gilbert, who, in a fit of spleen over the failure of his last play, "The Fortune Teller," blamed Henry Irving and the critics equally for what he called the degraded condition of the English stage. His reply was in these words: I must say there is one other reason, but perhaps a trifling one—but I shink on this occasion I might be justified to alluding to it—why I feel a little bound up with you, especially to night. This time it is not a matter of prificiple, but of accident, since I have been in a way arraigned as a fellow criminal with you in the melancholy charges made by a gentleman who possesses and has a very just and envished reputation as a comic opera libretist. The gentleman seems to see—from a recent interview that he had in a newspapier—nothing but unworthiness in all or in anypress, managers, actors and public—all except the dramatist, who, laying aside his lyre—and I may say I mean no disrespect to my friend—has chosen again to dare the heights of serious drama, and with what success I fear is greatly shown by his very childien statements and his very jaundiced behavior. He seems to me to be in the unfortunate position of the proverbial bull, but, instead of going into a china shop, has got into some Ironmongery establishment, and has hurt no one but himself. After all, these things are of the most minor of the worries of the most minor of the worries of the most minor of the vorries at layer the support of earnest thinkers like your seel, and of the great public, who, after all, are the arbiters of all our destinies, I shall continue to travel on my road as you will, although I may not, perhaps, be able to accept a play upon its merits, or, perhaps, be able to accept a play upon its merits, or, perhaps, be able to accept a play upon its merits, or, perhaps, and the called the called to accept a play upon its merits, or, perhaps, and the called the called to accept a play upon i

The theatre to be built under the direction of Eleonora Duse and Gabrielle d'Annunzio on the shores of Lake Albano, near Rome, is attracting now a great deal of attention in Italy, and the subscribers to the scheme include most of the Roman nobility and a number of distinguished Frenchmen, headed by Melchior de Vogue. Count Frankenstein, who owns large estates on the shore of the lake, has given the ground for the building, and a competition open to all architects of the Latin races will be held to decide who shall design the new theatre. Duse is to collect a company made up of the best Italian actors, and d'Annunzio, who has already translated "Antigone" and "Agamemnon" into Italian for the repertoire of the theatre, will write for the opening of the insti-tution a tragedy to "Persephone." The object of the theatre is to elevate and ennoble public taste, Sig. d'Annunzio has said in an interview, and the performance will be held in the open air, with the most poetle dramas in ancient and modern literature acted in the classical style. The date fixed for the opening of the theatre is March 21, 1899, and performances will be given during the months of April and May in every year. Eleonora Duse, who has been compelled to cancel all her engagements in northern cities owing to her health, is acting now in her own country. She will remain in the south during the winter, and in spite of her unfortunate experiences in Paris with "A Spring Morning's Dream," she is to act another play by d'Annunzio called "An Autumn Dream." She will act no other new roles this year.

Josef Kains, who is the most conspicuous German actor of the day, will remain two years longer in Berlin and then go to the Hofburg in Vienna for a period of years. He has just been acting there and divided the attention of the public with Ermete Zacconi, whose popularity throughout Eurepe seems to increase every year.

Franz yon Schoenthan, who wrote "Countess and the performance will be held in the oper

Frank von Schoenthan, who wrote "Countess Gucki," and foilowed up that vein with a series of modern dramas in old-fashioned clothes, has just produced "Helga's Wedding" in Vienna. The drama, which is much like "The Golden Era," has not met with unqualified success. Only the costumes of the play are said to give a genuine suggestion of the period. "Hans fluckebein," by Blumenthal and Kadelburg, is so far the most successful German farce of the season. It will be acted at Daly's Theatre in December as "The Lady of Ostende."

Theatre in December as "The Lady of Ostende."

"John Gabriel Borkman" is to be acted in Paris at the Théatre d'Œuvre next week, and Antoine, at his free theatre, will soon give a play by François de Curel, who has dropped out of view as a dramatist since the failure of his second play at the Comédie Française.

Paris has lately enjoyed another successful farce by Michel Carré, and its fun comes from the combination of military and civil life. A physician and a veterinary surgeon are confounded, and the last act shows the stage divided not only into two rooms, but with the space above them also to be seen. Antoine has made two or three experiments this year which have resulted very successfully.

Francisque Earcey has again renewed his

which have resulted very successfully.

Francisque Sarcey has again renewed his complaints against the managers of the Paris theatres who make a short play last during a whole evening merely by lengthening the intermissions. When every act takes only twenty-five minutes or half an hour to play, M. Sarcey complains of being compelled to stay for three hours in the theatre to see the play for less than half that time, and predicts that the managers will lose entirely the patronage of the public unless two plays are given or the managers commence the performances at a later hour and make the intermissions shorter. This is the plan at the Comédie Française. M. Sarcey says that the success of the music halls with the public is due chiefly to the fact that there are no intervals during the evening.

Jules Lemaitre, in criticising the unfortunate "Fredegonde" produced last spring, offended the author because he would not publish a letter of explanation written by him to the critic. The dramatist has now sued for damages M. Brunctière, the editor of the magaine in which the objectionable criticism appeared.

The report of the Fine Arts Budget in France

rine in which the objectionable criticism appeared.

The report of the Fine Arts Budget in France shows that at least two of the subventioned theatres are prosperous. At the Comédie during the past year the receipts were good, and the reportoire included twelve dramas and traredies, fifteen comedies, in four and five acts, seventeen comedies in three acts, and more than thirty comedies in one and two acts. At the Odéon eighteen dramas were in the répertoire, and these included a number of works by young writers.

### Mme. Sembrich's Success at the First Sunday Concert.

The first of the popular Sunday concerts was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night before a large audience. It was, moreover, an uncommonly enthusiastic gathering, and the occasion was a great personal triumph for Mme, Marcella Sembrich. She has already won the highest measure of critical indorsement, and it only remained to be seen what her succes with the general public would be. It will be emembered that Mme. Melba gained her public first at these performances, and her subsequent popularity commenced with her Sunda night appearances. Mme. Sembrich won as

quent popularity commenced with her Sunday night appearances. Mme. Sembrich won as great a popular success as she could have desired. The theatre was crowded, and the mood of the audience almost took on the hysterical quality of the farewell seasons. Mme. Sembrich was repeatedly recalled.

She sang with exquisite art an aria fram "La Nozze di Figaro" and the Queen of Night aria from "Il Flauto Marico." Her virtuosity was as faultiess as ever and her voice clear, vibrant and beautifully mellow in quality. The effectiveness of her singing seemed to be as much appreciated by the large audience as though she were before a gathering of musicians. Possibly somewhat of an anti-climax in the enthusiasm of the evening was caused by the fact that after her second number—an aria from "Ernani." beautifully sung—Mme. Sembrich gave as her second encore "Ah, non Giunge" from "La Sonnambula," and moved the audience to its greatest expression of applause. Arditi's walts, "Parla," was the singer's last number, and after that came "Home, Sweet Home," which gave to the concert the final chreacteristic of the old-fashioued quality which the music and the enthusiasm gave to the evening.

Max Karger, a youthful violinist, made a successful début. He is a more skilled tochnician at present than anything else, but experience may develop other qualities. He played the first movement of Tschnikowsky's concerto, numbers by Simonetti and Ries, and several encores. William Lavin sang.

Anton Seidl, who was very cordially welcomed by the audience, had his orchestra in good condition for an opening concert. The orchestral numbers were Mendelssohn's "Athalie," selection from "Haensel and Gretei, "Saint-Saens's "Rouet d'Omphale," and a number from "Carmen."

lie," selection fr Saens's "Roue from "Carmen.

# To Take the Circus Abroad.

The Atlantic transport steamship Massachu setts, which arrived on Saturday from London after an exceptionally quick passage, for her, of atter an exceptionally quies passage, for her, of ten days four hours and fifty-five minutes, had reason for being in a hurry. She is to be fitted up for sailing this week with the army of em-ployees of the Barnum and Bailey show and some of the animals of the menagerie. The Michigan of the Atlantic Transport line, which is expected here to-day, will also be used to kelp carry the big show across the sea.

## TO REFORM THE CURRENCY

JOHN C. BULLITT OF PHILADELPHIA OUTLINES A PLAN.

Only One Mind of Notes, and These to Se Is-aned by the National Hanks—The 2800,. 000,000 Government Paper to He Taken Up and Cancelled by the Issue of Honds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 .- Among the many replies to the series of questions sent out by the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, now sitting in this city, to formulate a plan for the reform of the currency system of the country, was one from Mr. John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia. Instead of answering the questions scriatim, Mr. Bullitt gives a general statement of the plan which seems to him most desirable. It makes a pamphlet of twenty-three pages. A summary shows that the scheme provides:

1. That all the present outstanding currency obligations of the Government, amounting to about\$800,000,000, shall be taken up and can-

2. That there shall be but one kind of note circulation-this to be issued by the national banks. These notes should be payable in gold when demanded at the counter of the bank of ssue, or at such reserve bank as may be se lected by the bank of issue, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, for the purpose of such redemption.

3. The issue of the new bank notes to be made from time to time as the currency obligations of the Government now outstanding are retired, so as to avoid producing either contraction, or the one hand, or expansion on the other, of the amount of currency actually in circulation.

4. The normal requirements of business are saumed to be \$1,000,000,000. The bank capital is assumed to be \$600,000,000 (in point of fact it s about \$847,000,000), and each bank shoul therefore issue one and two-thirds of notes for one of its capital.

5. These notes should be secured by a deposit in the United States Treasury of 15 per cent, of note issue in gold, by 15 per cent, reserve in gold in vaults of banks, by a first lien upon all

gold in vaults of banks, by a first lien upon all assets of banks issuing them, by right of United States Government to assess all banks when needed to make good any notes of defaulting banks so much as may be required for that purpose, and the Government should agree to redeem these notes in gold after default by the bank issuing them.

6. A tax should be paid by the banks upon their note issue, to be applied to payment of expenses of Currency Hoard, and balance, if any, held to secure redemption of notes in gold. But when this fund shall accumulate to \$10.000,000, the accruing surplus may be covered into the United States Treasury for paying interest on its bonds and general purposes. It may be well to vest in the Currency Board the power from time to time to determine what amount should be thus held as a reserve of the funds accruing from this tax, and to order that the balance as it, is naid in from vest to vest

the power from time to time to determine what amount should be thus held as a reserve of the funds accruing from this tax, and to order that the balance as it is paid in from year to year should be covered into the Treasury.

The rate of the above tax should be one-half of 1 per cent, or 1 per cent, per annum, upon the note issue, as your commission may determine to be expedient.

7. The proposed plan would make the notes absolutely equal to gold in value. It would also protect the Government and the associate banks in their guarantee of the redemption of the notes in gold.

in their guarantee of the redemption of the notes in gold.

8. A currency board should be provided which would have supervision and control of all currency matters, with power to make necessary rules and regulations and such orders as from time to time should be required. This board should consist of the President (or such officer of the Administration as he might select), Secretary of the Treasury, and Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, with two experienced men of affairs, to be appointed by the President. Their powers should be ample to enable them to deal with financial emergencies as they arise.

enable them to deal with financial emergencies as they arise.

9. Power should be given to banks, under permission from the Currency Board, to increase the note issue when demanded by unusual financial emergencies, such increase to be subject to a tax (to be determined from time to time by the Currency Board) upon the notes while in circulation; the tax upon the notes to eat a rate which would put a pressure upon the banks to take up the notes when the emergency has passed.

be at a rate which would put a pressure upon the banks to take up the notes when the emergency has passed.

10. Silver and subsidiary coins should be redeemed in gold by the United States Government when demanded. These amount to about \$100,000,000.

11. No note should be issued for less than \$5.

12. The Government should take up and cancel all its currency obligations, amounting to about \$800,000,000. To furnish funds for this purpose power should be conferred upon the Currency Board to direct and order the sale and issue of Government bonds in such amounts, at such times, and at such rates of interest, not exceeding 3 per cent. as the Board might deem expedient. The proceeds of such sales to be applied to the taking up and cancellation of the cutstanding currency obligations of the Government, and such bonds should be sold and paid for in such currency obligations of the Government, and such bonds should be sold and paid for in such currency obligations or in gold. After three (or five) years the currency obligations now outstanding should cease to be legal tender and only receivable for bonds or redeemable in gold by the United States.

13. National banks should be constrained to exchange notes now out for new issue by surrendering notes as they receive them.

14. Customs duties and taxes of all kinds due the Government should be payable one-third in gold and two-thirds in bank notes. This is necessary to supply the Government with the gold required by it to pay interest upon its bonds, redeem silver, and for other purposes.

15. The legal tender quality of gold and silver should remain as now provided by law, and they should be the Government, which should be payable in bank notes, as above stated.

16. Confer upon Currency Board power to

due the Government, which should be payable in bank notes, as above stated.

16. Confer upon Currency Board power to regulate the issue of bank notes from time to time, in lieu of the Government currency retired, and to authorize new banks and branch banks to be established when and where and with such amounts of capital as the board may deem it proper and expedient, with power also to increase the amount of note issue by the banks required for the normal conditions of business as the country shall grow in population and in business expansion.

business expansion.

As banking capital may be increased by creation of new banks, the Currency Board should have power to adjust the note issue, whether normal or extraordinary, between the new and old banks—no distinction being drawn between them

them.

17. The 15 per cent. gold upon the note issue deposited in Government Treasury and the 15 per cent. kept in bank vaults should be counted as part of 25 per cent, reserve on deposit in national banks.

18. The system of Clearing House certificates adopted by the banks in the large cities in times of panic should be legalized. They have proved to be most salutary, and there can be no better evidence of the need of such a system than the fact that it has been established by voluntary consent in times of panic.

## NOTED MUSICIANS HERE. Vanye, Pugno and Pol Plaucon Arrive on La

Bretague. Eugene Ysays, who made such a great success in this country two years ago, returned to New York yesterday on La Bretagne and will give a series of concerts, to continue until next spring. M. Ysaye looks very little changed since he first came here. He went to the Brevoort House, where a reception had been arranged by his manager, R. E. Johnson.

With M. Ysaye was Raoul Pugno, a famous French planist, who comes to this country for the first time. For several years he has be the head of the Conservatoire in Paris, and his reluctance to cross the ocean has always interfered with his plans to visit New York. He will remain in this country until April. M. Pugno was initiated on the steamer into the mystories of poker by M. Ysaye, who has been his intimate friend for years. M. Pugno stroked his black beard yesterday afternoon and modestly admitted that he had won \$30 from his friend on the trip over. M. Ysaye is enthusiastic over nearly everything American, with particular fondness for oysters, cocktalls, and poker.

With the two was Pol Plangon, the basso, who has returned here to sing in concert this winter. M. Ysaye will play first at the Philharmonic Society next Friday afternoon. M. Pugno will be heard at one of the Astoria concerts during the following week. the head of the Conservatoire in Paris, and his

# Margaret Mather's Troubles.

Thomas Coeman, the leading man in Margaret Mather's company, which appeared in the Acad emy of Music, Jersey City, last week, placed an attachment on the property of the company for \$100, which he alleged was due him for a week's salary. Mrs. Etta Henderson, the proprietor of the Academy, gave a bond to secure Coeman's claim. The company went to Philadelphia yes-terday. H. P. Soulier, manager of the Lyric Theatre in Hoboken, has begun suit against Margaret Mather for \$1.500 for breach of con-tract. Miss Mather made a contract, it is alleged, to appear at the Lyric to-night and to-morrow night.

# Wilson to Buy "La Poupee."

Francis Wilson and Oscar Hammerstein had a conference yesterday over the question of the amedian tuying the opera "La Poupée," or coming to act in it at the Lyric Theatre, and it is believed now that Mr. Wilson will do th He said that his plans were made for several months, so it is probable that he will produce the opera out of New York and come to the Lyric Theatre later in the scaeon. It is thought that Mr. Hammerstein will soon again be directing the Olympia.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 7 .- The Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, rector of St. George's Church, has completed his fiftieth year as rector of the par-ish, and a jubiles celebration in his honor began to-day. Sermons were delivered by Bishops Littlejohn and Potter.

# The Manamaler Store. Best Conditions for Retail Trading

roads will find our store examination. nearer to the station, in time, than any other large New York store.

Even such lux-Fur Coats uries as sealand Novelties. skin jackets are, by the resources of Wanamaker's, brought within the limits of moderate cost.

Come to-day and see jackets of the latest cut, made from selected Northwest Coast sealskins, close-fitting at back, loose front, with full lap and wide revers, lined with fancy silk, at

## \$125 each.

Rich and elegant novelties in fur garments of various sorts are also ready to-day. Here are a few specimens:

Fine Broadtail Wrap, cape effect, \$400. A very dressy sleeveless wrap; close-fitting at back, handsomely embroidered with black and steel beads; high collar and wide revers, finished with gray velvet bow and jabot of Florentine lace; lined with brocaded satin and ruffle of accordion-pleated chiffon.

Broadtail Persian Jacket, \$350. Handsome blouse jacket, high storm collar, trimmed down front with bow and plaits of cerise silk; black satin belt, with ieweled ornaments.

Seal Jacket, Eton Back, \$280.

A handsome novelty, with Eton back, loose blouse effect in front, with long tabs high storm collar, the top collar and revers of handsome chinchilla, with bow and plaits of shaded rose velvet.

Persian Lamb and Ermine Jacket, \$265. A magnificent jacket of Persian lamb, the top collar and cuffs of ermine, with medallion jeweled belt.

Collarette of Imperial Ermine, \$130. This beautiful collarette has Van Dyke points, bordered with three rows of plaited chiffon; bow and tabs of fine broadtail, finished with ermine tails.

Collarette of Persian Lamb, \$110. A dressy mourning novelty in pelerine effect, the top collar of handsome chinchilla, handsomely trimmed with plaited Liberty silk and black French lace.

This is only the beginning. Beside wraps, there is a splendid collection of three, and four buttons, in Biarritz neck-pieces in sable, blue fox, fisher, style,—a favorite for wear with the Figured Flannelette Wrappers. stone marten, mink, chinchilla and all new lace-end sleeves.

Silk Waists HERE are some of the treasures which the and Skirts. fascinating Little French Store holds out for you.

A Paris waist or petticoat is not to be described. The latter are here in great variety of styles—and each has its own peculiar character, for no two are alike. They are both light and dark, in beautiful brocades, satins, and plain or figured taffeta, with trimmings of every degree of richness. Nearly all are made fluffy with pleatings of chiffon, silk, or lace. \$18 to \$90.

The waists are still more various. Two hundred waists means two hundred styles. Lace, ribbon, or jettrimmed-the trimmings made fluffy, as on the skirts. \$15 to \$65. Second floor.

Morris Chairs A SOLID antique oak frame Morris at \$3.50. Chair, brass rod, with a good set of soft hair cushions, covered with denim, is \$3.50 at Wanamaker's; and you can't get half as much comfort for the money in any other easy chair. A capital Christmas gift.

Other styles of Morris chairs up to \$28. Fourth floor.

BEAT HIS DEAF-MUTE SISTER.

She Got Him Arrested in Spite of Her In-

firmity-Hold for Trial.

Joseph Tyner was charged in the Yorkville

Court yesterday with beating his deaf-mute

avenue. Miss Tyner wrote out a statement for the Magistrate. She wrote that while she was in

bed asleep Saturday night her brother came

home and struck her in the face. He repeated

the blows and blackened her eye and cut her

Unable to call assistance, and thinking that

The Rev. J. Carpenter Smith's Jubilee.

sister, Mary Tyner, at their home at 741 Second

RAPID TRANSIT has begun | To-morrow the store | Conveniences abound | With each passing day on Fourth avenue. Ten min- decorations incidental to throughout the store. utes, either way, between the coming Horse Show this store and the Grand will be in place. Among basement. Central station. Passen- them will be some very gers arriving by the N. Y. choice prize chrysanthe- phone Pay Stations, Post ment it belongs to every-Central, Harlem or New mums, grown by Hugh Office, Inquiry Office and body. York and New Haven Rail- Graham, that will repay Parcel Office are handily That it is full of enjoy-

> MANY ex-Fine Laces quisite new and Neckwear. things get first showing to-day,—lace any reasonable cause of complaint in the store neckwear just received from administration will be across the ocean. The special thankfully received at the display of novelties in all these filmy fineries will give you a vivid idea of the value of the Wanamaker Paris organi- Upholstery. Some very special valzation.

The imported neckwear includes fine scarfs in the popular length, to go twice around the neck, made of chiffon, mousseline, net with applique, and Renaissance, at \$4.60 to \$20.

Fancy jabots, with or without stocks, all sorts of new designs, \$1.50 to \$8; new capes and collarettes of Liberty silk, mousseline and chiffon; the dainty fur-trimmed collarettes that are so stylish; ruffs of Liberty silk, chiffon, and silk, plain or fancy; and handsome fronts, new designs, in colors and in black, exquisitely trimmed, for evening or street wear. These are \$2 to \$36.

A new and favorite garniture is the robe of lace or net, to cover the entire skirt. French taste has lavished on out at \$12.50 a pair. these beautiful things the finest applique work in imitation point and lace on chiffon, also black or white insertion on mousseline or net. Prices run from \$18 to \$80. Then there are blouses to match the skirts, and flounces, with insertion and applique work of all degrees of fineness, \$18 to \$55.

ings and collars.

The variety is endless.

HERETOFORE The "Princess May" we have had the "Princess \$1 Gloves. May" in fourbutton only; but styles are multiplying. We now have them with two,

"Princess May" made from real kid-skins, by the greatest French maker, and by the same work-people who make our

Dauphine," the finest kid glove in the world. And we sell them for \$1 a pair.

It is a manufacturing wonder.

Tenth street.

Down Quilts No wonder our fac-tory is running overat \$3.50. time when Down Ouilts, that were marvelously wellmade to sell at five dollars, are on the counters at the usual price of the cotton-filled sorts with equal covers. Soft, velvety sateens, in large and beautiful designs of chaste colorings; generously filled with the soft, light down that gives such liberal warmth, and adds no burden to the bed coverings.

They're a big five dollars' worththey'll be five dollars again after we've made an end of scattering broadcast a knowledge of the goodness of the down quilts our own factory is making. But while the scattering lasts this bed elegance costs but

# \$3.50 each

And 'twill be a wonder if the most of this specially prepared supply is not gone by nightfall. Third floor.

Ladies' Sitting Room—

grouped at Fourth avenue able things is also rapidly and Tenth street, First becoming understood.

INFORMATION CONCERNING Inquiry Office.

point lace curtains claim attention today. A number of patterns are to be closed out at very low prices, as follows:

1 pattern at \$4.25 2 patterns at \$4.50 1 pattern at \$4.65 2 patterns at \$4.75 1 pattern at \$5.50

all go at \$3.75 a pair. 1 pattern at \$6.25 1 pattern at \$6.50 1 pattern at \$7.25 2 patterns at \$7.50 all go at \$5.50 a pair.

4 patterns at \$8 1 pattern at \$8.50 all go now at \$7 a pair.

Another attraction is a number of handsome portieres, our own exclusive patterns, with special trimmings to match the materials—the same kind as if made to your order. These were \$15.50; they are to be closed

A word about furniture that needs renovating. We send for such furniture, and return it to you better than it was when new; for you must remember when it goes back to you it is custom-made.

Some handsome cotton tapestries for furniture coverings, copies of handsome old wool tapestries that Evening goods, embroidered on cost from \$6 to \$9 a yard are just the chiffon or mousseline, handkerchiefs thing for this purpose. They are now and collars of Duchesse lace; and all \$1 and \$1.25 a yard-which is more the new net-top laces, allovers, ruch- | than one-fourth less than regular

> COMFORTABLENESS is Women's only half the battle in Wrappers. women's dress. The word "wrapper" has a bad name because so many wrapper-wearers have

stopped at comfort. Here are wrappers that have something beside-style.

At \$1.25, square yoke, round collar, offerings of dress-goods are very im-

the waist. \$1.75, Persian designs, pointed yoke, fitted back, braid trimmed.

\$2, extra quality flannelette, Watteau back, bolero jacket with ruffles, ribbon trimmed \$2.50, square yoke, turn-over collar, tight fitting back, ribbon trimming. \$3.25. Watteau back, full front, tight fitting

lining, satin ribbon trimming. Eiderdown Bath-robes, \$3.75.

In blue, cardinal or gray, very full, square sailor collar, ribbon trimming, 3 frogs in Flannel Wrappers at \$4.

Yoke back with full Watteau, sailor collar, braid trimming. Cashmere Wrapper at \$5.75. Full back and front, jacket effect, lined throughout and braid trimmed.

Standard Books To supply the demand for good in Sets. editions of the standard authors at a low price, we had these made in sets to our special order; printed on good paper and large

Size. Dickens' Complete Works, 15 vols., \$3.50. Waverley Novels, 12 vols., \$3. Eliot's Works, 6 vols., \$1.35.

Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 vols.,

Shakespeare, complete, with Dyce's notes, 4 vols., \$1.

# Ninth street. JOHN WANAMAKER

ARRESTED FOR PISTOL PRACTICE. Four Chinamen Fined for Shooting at a Tar-

get in Breux Park. Four Chinese laundrymen went up to Bronz Park Saturday afternoon, and, selecting an open spot surrounded by trees about a mile north of the Lorillard mansion, set up a target and be-gan to practice pistol shooting. The bullets from their revolvers went wild over the paths

and roads near their shooting range and fright-ened half a dozen people who happened to be in the vicinity.

Park Policeman Mooney arrested the laundrymen. They were arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning, and were fined \$5 each. They said that they were Yu Sing of 35 Bayard street, Wun Lung of Brooklyn, Sing Lung of 218 Third avenue, and Charlie Chu of 239 Henry street. They paid their fines.

Very Poor Herring Catch This Year. OTTAWA, Nov. 7 .- The herring flahery on the

Unable to call assistance, and thinking that he was about to kill her, she ran from the house into the street in her nightrobe, and faally found a policeman. The policeman coald not understand her signs at first, and proposed to lock her up as an escaped lunatic, but she at last got him to go to her house with her and arrest her brother. The girl wrote on a slip of paper what he had done, and the brother was arrested. The complainant is a dreesmaker who supported her widowed mother, two younger elasters, and also the brother who beat her.

"You are one of the most worthless specimens of a man I have seen in a long time." Magistrate Flammer said to the prisoner as he committed him for trial. Atlantic coast has, this year, been almost a complete failure. There were practically no herrings caught in July, although possibly some herrings caught in July, although possibly some good catches may yet be taken. Last year herrings were taken as late as December, but if the same conditions prevail this year there is little likelihood that the catch will qual that of 1896. Codishing has been fairly good. Considerable quantities of Newfoundiand fish have been landed at Halifax, as well as large quantities of French fish in bond. Of late years the larger proportion of the Newfoundian factch has been marketed in Halifax instead of St. John's, N. S.

type, and well bound in cloth; 12mo.

Bulwer Lytton's Novels, 13 vols., \$3.25. Bronte's Works, 6 vols., \$1.50.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.-The conductor and engineer of a west-bound freight train on the Canadian Pacific have been dismissed because their train reached upon the time of an east-bound freight train. Train men have been warned to observe the rules very rightly, and have been informed that the recent collision between a freight and a passenger train, whereby a num-ber of persons lost their lives, was the result of

partment

Business Antices.

Pearls and all kinds of Precious Stopes, o the finest quality only. Prices low as anywhere, here or abroad. HOWARD & CO., 164 Fifth Avenue.

# TOTETO.

ber of persons lost the disobedience of rules.

BRITTAN. -On Nov. 6. Fanny Johnson, wife of Frederick W. Brittan, and daughter of the late John Evans Johnson of Richmond, Va., at her residence, 15 East 45th st. Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 2 P. M., at St. James's Episcopal Church, 71st st. and Madison av., New York city. Interment private, at Wood

lawn, N. Y. Omit flowers. HOLBROOM, ... At the Buckingham Hotel, on Nov. 6, Edmund F. Hotbrook, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral pervices will be held at Calvary Church,

corner of 4th av. and 21st st., on Tuesday, Nov. 9, at 10 A. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

REAN. -On Sunday, Nov. 7, Eliza, widow of Bernard Rinn, at her residence, 668 Amsterdam av. Notice of funeral bereafter. SHANNON. -Suddenly, Maurice W. Shannon

Funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 319 East 9th st., thence to Church of Nativity, 2d av. and 3d at., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Friends and relatives invited to attend, also members of New York Volunteer Firemen's Association, Tammany Hall General Committee, Fourteenth Assembly district; New York Council No. 8, Order of American Firemen; New York Marine Engineers' Benevolent Association No. 33, and members of New York Fire De-

STARR. -On Friday, Nov. 5, at Santa Barbara, Cal., Caroline M. Starr, dearly beloved wife of Theodore B Starr of this city and eldest daughter of the late Lewis H. Morris, Esq., of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWELL .- On Saturday, Nov. 6, at the residence of his son in law, James S. Clark, 566 Scotland st., Orange, N. J., Luther T. Stowell, aged 52 years.

new Publications.

50°. EACH.—Nordau's "Paradoxes," "Conventional Lies," "Tom Jones," "Salambo," "La Miscrables," Open evenings. Phart, 181 6th 657